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YASUKUNI AIR CORPS BLASTS 4 WARSHIPS IN LEYTE GULF AREA

Over 10 B-29's Blasted in Aslito Raid on November 26, I.H.Q. Also Reveals

Four large enemy warships were heavily damaged and set on fire by the Yasukuni Air Unit of the Japanese Special Attack Corps in their death-defying attacks against the enemy fleet in the Gulf of Leyte on November 24 and 26, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 7 p.m. on Monday.

It was also revealed that Japanese Air Units on the night of November 26 raided the Aslito airfield on Saipan Island blasting and setting ablaze several of the B-29 bombers which were being concentrated on the south side of the runway.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
7 p.m. November 27

"1. The Yasukuni Air Unit of Our Special Attack Corps, on November 24 and 26 carried out death-defying attacks against the large-sized enemy warships in the Gulf of Leyte and heavily damaged and set ablaze four of them.

"Those who participated in the foregoing attack follow:

On November 24
Sergeant Yoshihito Muraoka
On November 26
Unit Commander Lieutenant Kazuo Demaru, Sub-Lieutenant Masahiro Tanikawa, Sergeant Kengo Kinoshita

"2. Our Air Units on the night of November 26 stormed over Aslito airfield on Saipan Island and attacked B-29 bombers being concentrated on the southern side of the runway setting ablaze several of them and blasting more than ten others besides causing large fires to [illegible]

"All the Japanese planes returned safely."

Leyte Battle Intensified

On land, sea and in the air the grand-scale battle on Leyte Island has become intensified day after day and the Japanese onslaughts are being directed progressively against the U.S. landing forces at every point on the firing line.

Securing various hilly sectors west of Tacloban, Jaro and Burauen, Japanese Forces are continually engaging in furious counter-attacks in which they have already dealt devastating blows on the Americans.

In order to bring a victorious end to the decisive battle in the Leyte Island area, units of the Japanese Air Force in the Philippines acting in close cooperation with the Land Units are making daily assaults on the enemy air bases on Leyte as well as the enemy fleet and convoy in the Gulf of Leyte. The members of the Special Attack Corps of the Army and Navy are also rendering meritorious services in blasting the enemy forces.

The Yasukuni Air Unit of the Japanese Army Special Attack Corps on November 24 and 26 surprise-attacked an enemy convoy in the Gulf of Leyte blasting three large transports and one large warship of unknown category.

Sergeant Yoshihito Muraoka launched a ramming attack against a large enemy warship in the area south of Manicani Island at the mouth of the Gulf of Leyte on November 24 heavily damaging and setting ablaze the enemy ship.

In the waters off Tacloban, Lieutenant Kazuo Demaru, Sub-Lieutenant Masahiro Tanikawa and Sergeant Kengo Kinoshita, members of the Yasukuni Air Unit contacted an U.S. convoy and severely damaged and set ablaze three large transports by death-defying "taiatari" attack.

Make 3rd Air Attack

Japanese Air Units that attacked the American air bases on Saipan and Tinian Islands, in the Mariana Group, on November 3 and 7, launched their third attack on Aslito airfield on Saipan on the night of November 26.

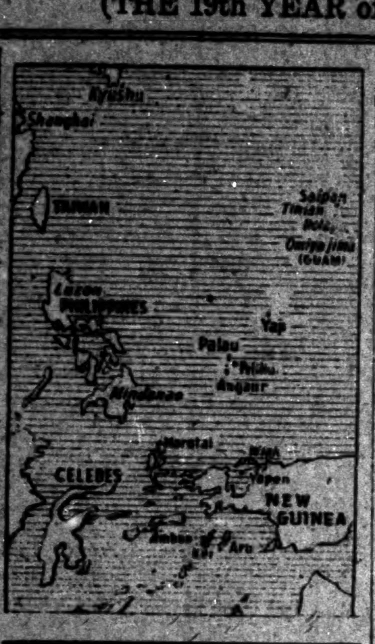
On Saipan, the U.S. air forces have already consolidated the airfield facilities and massed a considerable number of B-29 bombers with the aim of attacking Japan Proper.

Since the early part of this month, the B-29 bombers conducted a series of reconnaissance flights over the Kanto and Chukyo districts several times on November 1, 3, 7, 13, 23, and 26, besides carrying out bombing attacks over Tokyo and its neighboring districts on November 24 and 27.

Under these circumstances, Imperial Forces have been seeking a chance to inflict a great blow to the enemy air arm in the Mariana area. Launching a surprise night attack, our Wild Eagles, on November 26, stormed over Aslito airfield on Saipan and set ablaze several B-29 bombers and blasted 10-odd others, in attacking a group of the B-29's being concentrated on the southern side of the runway.

As a result of our heavy bombing attack, large fires were started at the ground facilities in two places.

Without suffering any damage, all the Japanese planes returned to their base.



U.S. FORCE ANNIHILATED IN MANAGASNAS SECTOR

500 Americans Wiped Out by Japanese—Enemy in Carigara Area Smashed

Domei

MANILA, November 27.—Japanese Units at Managasnas, Leyte Island, completely annihilated about 500 American soldiers who secretly advanced in a detour movement through the jungles in an attempt to cut the rear of the Japanese. The Japanese are continuing to gain further war results in subsequent mopping-up operations.

U.S. Units Repulsed

Domei

MANILA, November 26.—In a series of fierce counter-attacks from November 12 to 17, Japanese Units holding the area southwest of Carigara, Leyte Island, inflicted more than 100 casualties on an enemy battalion that launched frontal assaults under the support of incessant bombardment, repulsing all the rest.

The enemy offensive at the Dagami sector since November 10 has been completely frustrated with 100 Americans killed by the Japanese in closing-in assaults or short distance counter-attacks.

Enemy Air Power Weak

The enemy's naval air power has weakened considerably since the Aerial Battle Off Taiwan and the marked increase of fighter escorts for the enemy's carrier-borne planes bear out the fact that the enemy, fearful of the daring attacks of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, is paying close attention to defensive measures.

By the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters on November 26 the number of enemy carriers sunk or damaged totals 51 since the Aerial Battle Off Taiwan. The blow dealt to the enemy by the loss of 51 carriers can be surmised from the rapid fall in the number of enemy planes raiding Luzon Island. The enemy planes raiding Luzon numbered 500 on November 13, 400 on November 14, an aggregate of 500 on November 19, about 200 on the forenoon of November 25 and a mere dozen or so on the afternoon of the same day.

Britain Lacks Manpower

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, speaking today at Leeds declared that the British Government will not release a single man from the armament plants for the civil industry due to manpower shortage, according to a London report. He said that should the Government under the pressure of public opinion pursue such a policy, the result will be calamitous.

Epidemics Raging in Sicily

Domei

ZURICH, November 26.—Malaria, smallpox and typhoid fever are prevalent in Sicily due to destroyed irrigation works which have not been repaired, according to the statement made today by the chief of the health office in Sicily.

REICH FORCES CHECK AMERICANS AT JULICH

Fierce Tank Battles Also Rage In Lorraine District on Western Front

Domei

BERLIN, November 26.—The battle in the Aachen area continued yesterday, with unabated fury with most of the American attacks launched against north and east of Aachen in the Geilenkirchen, Duren and Julich sectors. All break-through attempts were successfully foiled and according to last reports 34 Sherman tanks were destroyed in this sector.

The attempt to press back the German bridgehead of Julich failed with high enemy losses. German batteries repeatedly dispersed enemy concentrations of infantry and tank forces even before they were able to deploy for action. Prisoners were taken and arms were captured in German counter-attacks.

Pressure by American tanks and infantry formations east of Aachen was also unsuccessful despite strong support by numerous heavy batteries. All enemy attacks were intercepted and repulsed by immediate German counter-attacks.

Fierce Tank Battles

The focal point of American operations in the Lorraine district, meanwhile, continued to be in the eastern part as well as the north of Strasburg. The flanking thrust by German panzer formations which was launched yesterday north of Saarburg, according to latest reports, compelled enemy formations to withdraw strong forces to protect its northern flank. Fierce tank battles are in full swing there now.

Although the Americans brought up reinforcements from the Saberne depression, they were unable to pierce the German defense either to the north or south.

To the south in the central Vosges, German troops engaged in heavy fighting throughout the day with enemy forces pressing against Alsace. German troops which fell back as far as Schirmeck checked the enemy tank spearheads and a motorized detachment which had broken through was surrounded and wiped out.

Extremely fierce battles for the mountain passes were also staged east of Saint Die. Minor elements of the American 7th army succeeded in penetrating as far as Markirch where they were thrown back to the western fringe of the town after suffering heavy casualties.

American attacks were also unsuccessful in western Lorraine. Continued attacks by strong formations of the American 3rd army between the southeastern corner of Luxemburg and areas north of the Bush Forest in the direction of the Saar District were repelled. East of Luxemburg, counter-attacking German troops penetrated into Tettingen and gained considerable ground to the south.

Enemy Attacks Frustrated

In the area north of Bolchen, as well as south of Saint Avold, strong American tank attacks were brought to a standstill by German defense fire. While German defenders in the outer forts of Metz fortress continued to withstand concentric attacks by superior enemy forces.

At the Burgundy gate, French troops with added reinforcements made a desperate bid to remove a German bolt position which has cut off two French divisions. Numerous encounters, costly to both sides developed in the course of which German troops in general succeeded in holding their lines and preventing an enemy breakthrough.

In the region south of Mulhouse, German troops continued their annihilation operations against the surrounded portions of the French 1st army. North of Basle, several bridgeheads were established and serious losses inflicted on French forces southwest of Mulhouse. French convoys trying to relieve their beleaguered troops were subjected to violent German artillery fire.

169 U.S. Tanks Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, November 26.—The famed German Ghosts Division, commanded by General Von Wietersheim, destroyed 169 American tanks within 10 days on the southern wing of the Western Front, a report from Rundstedt's Headquarters said today.

Within 10 days, the Ghosts Division destroyed 169 American tanks and 23 armored vehicles, 26 trucks, 12 anti-tank guns, 28 machine-guns and numerous other firearms and war materials. During the same period, this division captured 6,000 prisoners and counted 2,000 dead Americans on the battlefields.

Efficiency of Tokyo's Air Defense Set-Up Stressed in Special Statement by OWI

Domei

LISBON, November 26.—Dashing cold water on the popular conception among the American public that Tokyo would burst into flames at the first incendiary bomb, the United States Office of War Information, in a special statement issued today, stressed the efficiency of the air defense system of the Japanese capital and declared that the city is prepared, materially as well as psychologically against large-scale bombing attacks.

The OWI statement which was issued on the basis of army information said that the Japanese capital has a highly efficient fire fighting system and is probably as well prepared as any city in the world to withstand bombing and after effects.

It said that, the city bristles with anti-aircraft weapons and protected by considerable air forces stationed in the outlying suburbs. It can be expected to stand bombing raids even as intense as those on Berlin and Cologne, the statement held.

The statement recalled that, after the 1923 earthquake Tokyo was rebuilt with criss-crossed wide highways which act as efficient fire breaks. Moreover, the Japanese have had an ample opportunity to study the effects of the anti-Axis bombing of German cities and the capital is prepared physically and psychologically for mass raids.

Raid Failure Admitted

Domei

LISBON, November 26.—Admitting the failure of the Tokyo raid on November 24, Heywood Hansell, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, made the following statement today, at the Saipan base:

"Part of the B-29 bombers which participated in the Tokyo raid on November 24, could not find their bombing targets due to thick clouds and were not able to attain the desired results."

PLAN SET TO ORGANIZE NEW YUGOSLAV REGIME

Tito, Subasic Begin Final Negotiations—Outline of New Scheme Given

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—Full agreement on the plan for the formation of a new government of Yugoslavia has been signed, sealed and delivered. In this connection, a joint Soviet-Yugoslav communique was issued this morning by Premier of the exiled Yugoslav Government, revealing that the ultimate negotiations between the exiled Yugoslavs in London and the Yugoslav National Committee of Liberation headed by Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brosovitch have started, says a Moscow report.

Also revealed was the fact that authoritative Yugoslav circles say that the new plan is based on a Western democratic structure and, furthermore, it follows a new democratic process which has been produced and tested by the war. It means, they further assert, that there will be no bickerings between parties; all the people will cooperate under a single liberation plan, and there will be free elections and a national assembly within a few weeks after the liberation of the country.

According to the new plan, the same circles claim, in addition to the confiscation of German assets, the property of all the people who left Yugoslavia voluntarily or under compulsion goes to the State until a final decision, has been made. This, of course, is the first step in the direction of land reform.

People coming recently from Yugoslavia feel very strongly about the aims of the UNRRA to rehabilitate the country, it was also reported. "Tito" himself had said that the military needs of his allies were very small and that the partisans have earned the right to distribute and administer UNRRA supplies as they see fit, it was added.

FALSE REPORT IS REFUTED

Iguchi Says Yamaji Not Asked to Leave Sofia Within 48 Hours

Akira Yamaji, Japanese Minister to Sofia, was not asked to leave within 48 hours after Bulgaria severed relations with Japan on November 7, as previously reported, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, disclosed at his foreign press conference on Monday.

Mr. Iguchi said that, according to a message from Minister Yamaji from Ankara under date of November 19, the Minister was asked by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister to leave Sofia by November 15. Representatives of other Governments were asked to leave within 48 hours. Minister Yamaji was especially given eight days.

Meanwhile, Yanco Peyeff, the Bulgarian Minister to Japan, is still in Japan awaiting a Soviet visa. Nicolas Radulesco, the Rumanian Charge d'Affaires, is also still in Japan, and Kiyoshi Tsutsui, the Japanese Minister to Rumania, is still in Bucharest.

Turkey Seizes Reich Assets

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, November 26.—All German property in Turkey has been seized by the Turkish Government, according to an Istanbul report received here.

SPECULATION IS RIFE ON MIKOLAJCZYK ISSUE

Resignation Only Way to Settle Differences With Moscow, London Believes

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—The resignation of Stanislav Mikolajczyk, exile Polish Premier in London, was the only way to settle the difference of views with Moscow, London circles believe, according to a report from the British capital.

The view taken by the political spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse yesterday, however, was that this meant the final and entire transference of Polish political leadership to the Kremlin. Another Berlin opinion is that Mikolajczyk like his predecessor, Skolski, has become victim of the tragic political de[illegible] suffered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt at the hands of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe.

A London periodical, the Weekly Review, says that Premier Josef Stalin has already created a fait accompli in Poland and asserts that the Red Army has no intention whatever of introducing what might have an appearance of civil administration. The population, for the greater part, has been transferred to inner Russia or forced to serve in the Red Army while the Bolshevist Lublin Committee holds absolute sway in that district. This Committee sent 21,000 Poles into concentration camps in the month of October alone. Most of these landed in the notorious Kreslin Camp. In Lublin itself, a state of emergency exists. Russian is the compulsory language in all Polish schools.

Jan Kwapinski, who has been ordered to form a new Polish Cabinet in London, is the leader of the Peasant Party and before the war, was the largest party in Poland. For many months he has been concerned with Poland's relations with the Soviet Union. He flew to Moscow twice to discuss the issue. The second visit was made when Churchill and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were in the Soviet capital. Mikolajczyk held a meeting with Premier Stalin and the chairman of the Polish People's Council—the Soviet-sponsored party operating from Lublin in liberated Poland after which he went back to London to confer with his colleagues.

There is much speculation in London over Mikolajczyk's resignation as leader of the Polish exile government and the Daily Mail declares that the resignation followed the refusal of the United States to back Great Britain in guaranteeing the future Polish frontier. Most observers, however, believe that, the Polish Premier's resignation came directly from the Soviet-Polish dispute over boundary lines. The exile government in London wants to delay the boundary issue till after the war while it is believed that the Soviets insist on the Curzon Line as the frontier now. Meanwhile, one school of thought suggests that the Polish leader stepped out when his Cabinet failed to approve his recommendation that it accede to the Soviet demands placing the Eastern Polish border at the Curzon Line.

Kwapinski Dislikes Soviets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—The resignation of Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the exiled Polish regime in London, indicates that the relations between the Soviet Union and the emigre Poles will become further aggravated, writes the Sunday Observer, which stresses the fact that the attitude of Jan Kwapinski, Deputy Premier, toward the Soviets is marked by suspicion and antipathy, according to a London report. The paper states:

Mikolajczyk's resignation came as a surprise even to his Cabinet members. Concerning the differences in the exiled Polish Cabinet, the principal clash occurred between the Premier and Kwapinski, who for some time has been reproaching Mikolajczyk for going too far in his concessions to the Soviet Union.

In Kwapinski's opinion, the Poles should not make any concessions at all regarding the prewar frontiers. His attitude toward the Kremlin is marked by suspicion and antipathy, even by hostility, which makes it almost impossible for him to continue discussions with the Soviets along the same lines as Mikolajczyk.

Meanwhile, the Sunday Times published an article stating that the new change in the exiled Polish Cabinet has blasted the hopes of the Poles and the Soviets ever reaching an agreement.

40 B-29'S BLINDLY BOMB KANTO AND TOKAIDO AREA

No Damage Caused to Vital Establishments, Says Imperial Headquarters

Indiscriminate bombing was carried out for about one and a half hours over the Tokyo and other areas in Japan from 1 p.m. Monday by about 40 B-29 bombers coming from the Mariana Islands, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 7 p.m. on Monday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
7 p.m. November 27

"About 40 B-29 bombers coming in small groups from the Mariana Group attacked the Kanto, the Tokaido and the southern part of the Kinki district for about one and a half hours from 1 p.m. on November 27 and bombed blindly through heavy clouds.

"Damage on our side was negligible and no damage was caused to important establishments."

Indiscriminate Attacks

In spite of our surprise attack on Saipan on the night of November 26, the U.S. air force stationed in the Marianas penetrated the skies over the Kanto, Tokaido and South Kinki districts on Monday afternoon. The main body of the B-29 formations directed its assault on the Kanto area and indiscriminately bombed various places in the nearby prefectures of Tokyo from a high altitude of 10,000 meters.

A part of the enemy raiders struck the Tokaido area while another part of the enemy formation zoomed over the South Kinki district. Carrying out blind bombings through heavy clouds, the enemy raiders dropped numerous explosives including incendiary bombs.

Largely hampered by the bad weather the Japanese Air Units that promptly engaged in counter-attacking battle were unable to achieve remarkable results but damage on the Japanese side was slight and important establishments were unharmed.

DRAFTS BY AVIATION MEET

Separate Proposals for World Air Authority Bared by 3 Powers

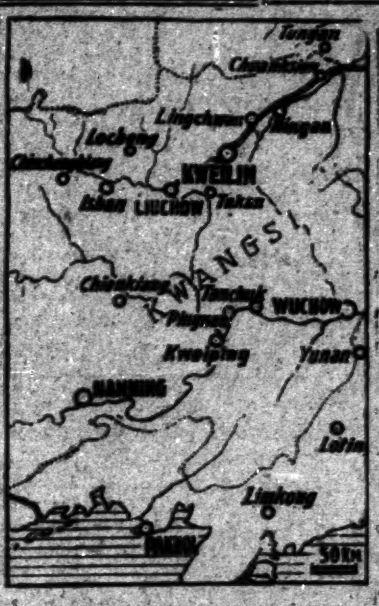
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—The British and American delegations to the International Civil Aviation Conference now meeting in Chicago published on Friday separate drafts of their proposals for a world air authority, according to a Chicago report.

Meet Faces Fiasco

Domei

BERNE, November 26.—The International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago will end in a fiasco unless a compromise can be reached at the last moment, reports the Exchange telegraph. New serious divergencies of opinion had caused the delegates of the Latin American countries on Friday evening to demand an adjournment of the congress. The delegate of the United States, Adolf Berle, had been able to persuade his Latin American colleagues to postpone their motion for adjournment by three days. Most members, however, were of the opinion that in the present state of unclarified conditions it would be impossible to bridge the conflicts.



JAPAN'S INNER DEFENSE WARNED AS FORMIDABLE

Chungking Defeats Blow to Anti-Axis War Outlook, Claims British Weekly

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—In an editorial entitled "Japan's Inner Line Zone" appearing in the October 28 issue, the British weekly magazine, Economist, after analyzing in detail the ill effect Chungking's defeat will have on the anti-Axis Pacific strategy, pointed out Japan's formidable defense power and stressed the difficulties the anti-Axis nations will have to face in their fight against Japan. The gist of the editorial runs as follows:

"Some people in the United States and Britain seem think that the battle against Japan will end unexpectedly early, but it is absolutely 'impossible to win easy victory.' What clearly demonstrates this fact is Chungking's defeat. A mere glance over the map will fully convince you of the serious effect the worsening of the China war front will have on the Pacific war situation. Whatever hard efforts may be made in the Burma operations by the Mountbatten forces and also in the Philippine operations by the Nimitz and MacArthur forces now being carried out, it cannot be said that the anti-Axis nations have made a decisive step forward to destroy Japan. Japan maintains the same position she held in the year 1941. The China Continent occupies an important position in the present battle and the Japanese Forces are dealing severe blows to this important position.

"In order to push the Burma operations and the bombing attacks on the Japanese mainland, the Burma Road as well as other routes should be opened. The U.S. forces built air bases in Fukien and Kwangsi Provinces and made Kweilin the center of activities, but the Japanese Forces' new offensive has shattered all these air bases.

The China coast will facilitate the simultaneous attacks on the Pacific area and the Japanese mainland. Should America establish a bridgehead on the seaboard, it will be used as a base for bombing Japan. Furthermore, this foothold will facilitate the last and grand-scale bombing attack on the Japanese mainland. However, due to the recent Japanese operations on the China continent, the American forces, should they ever land on the China coast, will confront the Japanese Forces.

The Japanese defense line is intact and furthermore Japan has sufficient resources to further consolidate their line. In Burma and French Indo-China which are rice-producing nations, the Japanese have been encouraging the growth of other cereals. French Indo-China also produces a large quantity of crude oil while East Dutch Indies are rich in bauxite supply. Japan is, however, relying more on the producton of aluminum in North China and Manchoukuo. Japan is also in a position to be able to obtain almost the whole rubber production in the world.

Not only that, Japan has large personnel resources, and the Japanese Forces are provided with superior war arms, and a large amount of armaments still in storage. Japan is short of bottoms, but with the shortening of her defense line, she will be able to surmount this setback because she does not require as many bottoms as before.

The anti-Axis forces are superior in their supply of ship-based planes. However, in spite of the improvement of long-range aircraft, they cannot inflict decisive damage on the Japanese inner defense line because of lack of necessary bases. The Japanese Forces have reduced all the bases in eastern China, one after another in close succession. By the loss of important bases in China, the anti-Axis forces have been deprived of their foothold in China for their attack on Japan, and their projected landing operation on the China coast has become very difficult.

NANNING IS OCCUPIED BY NIPPON FORCES; KWEICHOW ENTERED

About 39,000 Enemy Bodies Picked Up, Reveals Imperial Headquarters

The occupation of Nanning, the last stronghold of the U.S. air force in Kwangsi Province, by the Japanese Forces on November 24 was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:30 p.m. Monday. It was also revealed that the Japanese Units have entered Kweichow Province after penetrating Limingkwan.

In the current campaign since the beginning of September, enemy bodies picked up by the Japanese number approximately 39,000 while the number of enemy prisoners taken total about 18,200.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
6:30 p.m., November 27

"1. Our Units that have been continually chasing the fleeing enemy troops after reducing Kweilin and Liuchow, on November 24 captured Nanning, the last stronghold of the U.S. air force remaining in Kwangsi Province.

"Other Units on the same day, penetrated Limingkwan the southern gate of Kweichow Province and entered into the said province.

"2. The composite war results obtained by our Units in the China area since the commencement of the offensive against the Kweilin and Liuchow sectors in the early part of September up to the reduction of these areas in the middle of November follow:

"Losses inflicted on Enemy:

Bodies picked up by our side	About 39,000
Prisoners	About 18,200
Aircraft shot down by ground batteries (Of which 23 unconfirmed)	77

War trophies—

Various kinds of guns	411
Heavy and light machine-guns	1,245
Rifles	About 17,000
Planes	18
Locomotives	108
Passenger and freight cars	916
Automobiles and tanks	62

In addition, a large amount of weapons, ammunition, provisions and aircraft accessories.

"Losses on our side:

Killed	About 4,500."

Kweiyang Is Threatened

Japanese Army Forces in the China area that occupied Kweilin and Liuchow in Kwangsi Province on November 10 completely reduced the walled town of Nanning, the last stronghold of the Chungking and American troops in Kwangsi Province at 9 a.m. on November 24, only four days after capturing Pinyang.

Other crack Japanese Units that succeeded in capturing Ishan on November 15 went into further action in pursuit of the fleeing Chungking forces. After engaging in day and night chase the Japanese Units pierced the border of Kweichow Province and bypassed Limingkwan, the strategic point on the southern border on November 24.

As a result of the fall of Limingkwan into Japanese hands, Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow Province, has now been exposed to a great menace and Chungking forces stationed there are threatened.

In Kweichow Province, the Chungking forces despite being badly crushed still have about five and a half divisions belonging to the 16th, 27th, 35th, 76th, 79th and 97th armies.

Chiang Considering Hurley

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—The name of Major-General Patrick Hurley, who is now in Chungking as President Roosevelt's special representative, has been submitted to the Chungking regime by Roosevelt as the new U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, succeeding his predecessor Clarence E. Gauss, who has resigned his post, according to a Washington report.

REPERCUSSION IS VARIED ON W. EUROPE BLOC PLAN

France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway Express Basic Approval—Communists Opposed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 22.—Complex repercussions in West European countries to the proposed West European bloc were featured by local newspapers yesterday quoting a Tass dispatch from London dated November 18.

The Tass report runs, in substance:

"While the proposed West European bloc continues to attract much interest of London political circles, it has not yet become more than a subject of rumors and journalistic comments. In reference to the West Europe Federation Plan as proposed by Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, last year, Reuter quoted 'reliable sources' to the effect that France, Belgium, Denmark and Norway have already notified the British Government of their basic approval of the plan. This scheme is designed to strengthen the political and economic status of postwar Britain.

"The New Statesman & Nation, radical London weekly, in discussing the proposed West European bloc, said that the plan, when realized, will divide Europe into two blocs and warned against the 'grave consequences' it may entail. The Economist, conservative London weekly devoted to economic affairs, pointed out that the Communist parties of Belgium and the Netherlands assailed the West European bloc plan as similar to the British cartels' plan to prevent the Soviets from approaching the proposed bloc. Denying that the plan was designed against the Soviet Union, the journal asserted that whereas the Soviet Union is no less pronounced than the United States in its tendency toward trying to prove the legitimacy of its own spheres of influence and to disapprove all others, the plan in question was not related to the problem of spheres of influence in West Europe.

"The Franc Tireur, a French journal, meanwhile, declared that although Moscow has disapproved the plan because it reminded one of the Allied policy of 1901, London and Paris have, this time, dispelled Soviet suspicion. Meanwhile, a Reuter dispatch from Brussels stated that, in reference to France's participation in the West European bloc, Belgium, like another certain country, was trying to make clear the role which it will play in the event of Allied occupation of the Rhine and Ruhr areas and was also taking measures to counter France's advance into the Rhineland.

U.S. Attacks British Plan

Opposition has risen in the United States against the British proposal to form a Western European bloc by uniting France, Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian nations, thus dividing Europe in two, reports the Mainichi correspondent from Zurich under the date of November 25.

The discussion of the proposed bloc by the Times, London, has caused serious repercussions in the United States, and the tone of all American newspapers expresses disappointment and is not favorably inclined toward the British proposal. The report said that if Europe is to be divided into two blocs as the British propose, all efforts aiming at an international structure for future peace and security would become null and void from the very beginning, American newspaper argued.

The New York Sun declared that when the division of Europe materializes, there will be no need for the United States Congress to discuss the topics that were presented before the Dumbarton Oaks conference. Another American newspaper, also said commenting on the article in discussing in the Times, opined:

"The British proposal to form a western European bloc is entirely a power policy, it has been criticized. Speaking from the American side, the plan to divide Europe into British and Soviet sphere of influence becomes a serious obstacle to the conception of peace held by the United States. In case such a plan succeeds, the United States Government will refuse to join in safeguarding the peace and security of the future."

Thus definite opposition to the British proposal for a Western European bloc is manifest in the United States.

Lehman to Visit France

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—Herbert Lehman of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration, who is chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, will visit France soon for about 10 days and before returning to London he is likely to meet Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Luxembourg, according to a Washington dispatch.

Hull Resigns Post Due to Poor Health; 6 Successors Loom

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt today due to poor health and will not continue with Roosevelt in his fourth term, according to a Washington dispatch. It is said that the President was likely to nominate as his successor James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization. Pre-election reports also mentioned as possible successors Vice-President Henry Wallace, Edward Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, John G. Winant, Ambassador to London, Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, and Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 26

The garrison of La Rochelle, 20 kilometers east of the town, broke through the strongly fortified enemy positions and the enemy after having been routed and inflicted heavy casualties was thrown out of a number of localities. Hundreds of prisoners were captured and our troops also seized a large booty of weapons and supplies.

The U.S. 9th and 1st Armies yesterday again attacked our defense front east of Aachen with strong forces but counterattacks drove the enemy back who had made slight penetrations in several sectors. Otherwise the attacks were checked by our artillery fire. In the course of these operations, the Americans lost a large number of prisoners and tanks. In the Metz area, the outer fortification ring continues to hold out.

In Lorraine, the enemy kept up his pressure against our whole front with a number of thrusts and tank attacks. Northwest and east of Bisch forest, the enemy succeeded in making some minor penetrations. North of Saarburg, our tank forces are waging an embittered fighting against the enemy. Around Strasbourg where the garrisons of several fortifications are putting up stubborn resistance the enemy was able to widen his area of penetration only slightly to the north and south.

On the Vosges ridge, grim fighting is raging especially near Markich. After a minor disengagement movement northeast of Belfort, our troops checked the pressing enemy formations.

In upper Alsace and on the Swiss border, new battles developed with fresh enemy reinforcements and squadrons of our fighters successfully strafing the roads dispersed the enemy supply columns.

In fierce aerial combats, 14 Anglo-American planes were shot down over the Western Front yesterday.

Our long-range weapons continue to fire heavy shells against the greater London area, Liege and Antwerp.

Along the Adriatic coastal sector, the defensive battle spread into the Faenza area and our divisions frustrated the break-through attempts which the enemy made with strong forces in front of our new positions south of the Lamone sector.

Since the betrayal of Bulgaria, the marching operations of our armies from Greece and the eastern and southeastern Balkans have been continued and in spite of the bad road conditions, our troops in repeated counter-attacks, warded off all attempts of strong Bulgarian and Soviet forces to hit into the flank of our operations while strong [illegible] pursuing enemy forces. Annihilating numerous groups of bands in other [illegible] which tried to block the roads, our front in central and northern Balkans has been constantly strengthened. The Soviets, again attacking in the region of Apatin and Batina, were checked in front of our positions.

In central Hungary, the Soviets made numerous attacks between Budapest and Ungvar but these were foiled by our grenadiers who were effectively supported by artillery and mortar fire.

In Courland, major enemy assault in the face of the stubborn resistance of our troops split up into local fighting actions and our divisions thus scored a new defensive success.

Anglo-American bombers and low-level raiders in the western areas attacked the towns near the front and the civilian population with bombs and machine-guns during the day. During the attack of American terror formations against central Germany, the town of Merseburg was especially hard hit. British planes last night scattered bombs especially in southern and central Germany and our A.A. defenses downed eight enemy aircraft.

MANSFIELD IN CHUNGKING

F.D.R.'s Personal Envoy to Study Political, Economic Problems

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—Representative Joseph Mansfield of Texas, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to study Chungking political and economic conditions with a view to bringing about a closer Chungking-American cooperation, arrived in Chungking from Kweiyang by plane at 9:30 a.m. today.

Mansfield upon his arrival at the airport said to reporters that the United States Government is deeply impressed by the way Chungking and Washington worked together on the Ledo Road.

He stated that he believed that when the Chungking-India Highway is fully opened and the oil pipeline between Burma and Chungking is completed, Chiang Kai-shek will receive greater aid and a change will be seen in the China war theater. Mansfield will stay in Chungking for about three weeks.

POWER TO U.S. DELEGATES TO SECURITY MEET ASKED

Approval by Senate of Treaty For World Organization Also Advocated by Connally

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—The U.S. Congress should grant power to the American delegation in the world security organization and the Senate should approve a treaty for the organization, declared Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, yesterday, a Washington dispatch revealed today.

Connally advocated that these two measures should be taken up by the Senate in separate legislation so that Congress could say exactly how much authority the delegates could have.

Senator Warren Austin of Vermont agreed with Connally and stated that Congress did not find it difficult to establish a way for the American delegates to act quickly in the world security organization. He said: "The delegates need not assume the power of Congress to declare war and they need not be in such a position that the formal declaration of war would result from their action."

"The delegates must be made fully responsible for their jobs," Austin added. "They should have Cabinet rank and they must move with the majority support of the Government's wish. I will never send a delegate with dictatorial power to do as he chooses."

Senator Ball in the meantime stated that it seems fundamental that the delegates' power ought not to be fixed until Congress decided that the United States would join the world security organization. "I realize, however," continued Ball "that many people will want to determine the authority of the delegates before they approve the world organization."

REICH OCCUPATION PLANNED

Final Plan Will Need Further Consideration, Says Stettinius

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—The British, American and Soviet representatives of the European Advisory Commission have agreed on a proposal concerning the military occupation of Germany and will report their findings to their respective Governments for consideration, Edward Stettinius, Jr., U.S. Undersecretary of State, declared at a press conference today, according to a Washington report.

Stettinius said that an ultimate "blueprint" for the control of Germany will require further exchanges of views among the three Governments as well as France.

Pierlot Investigating Crisis

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot, of Belgium is hurrying back to Brussels from his country home to investigate the cause of yesterday's disorder when demonstrators against the Government crashed through the building outside of the Chamber of Deputies, according to a Brussels report. The Belgium Cabinet is expected to hold an emergency meeting tomorrow to discuss the situation, which arose through the friction between the Pierlot Government and the resistance movement.

Iranian Cabinet Formed

Domei

LISBON, November 26.—The new Iranian Premier Bey Bayat who yesterday completed the organization of his new Cabinet disclosed the names of its members this afternoon, according to a Teheran dispatch. The new line-up is as follows: Bey Bayat, Premier; Kemal Hadayat, Commerce Minister; Amanulla Aghlam, Finance Minister; Dr. Issan Sadigh, Culture Minister; Mustafa Adl, Justice Minister; Narullah Entes Am, Communications Minister; Mohsen Rais, Foreign Minister; Ibahim Send, War Minister, Dr. Said Malex, Health Minister; Mohammed Surari, Home Minister; and Nadir Braste, Post and Telegraph Minister.

U.S., Mexico Sign Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—President Roosevelt has signed a treaty with Mexico whereby the United States has been allowed to utilize the waters of the three rivers, the Colorado, Ti Juana and the Rio Grande, according to a Washington report. It is said that a protocol was signed in Washington on November 14 to supplement the treaty.

Envoy Masaya in Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, November 24.—Tadashi Masaya, former Japanese Minister to Helsinki, and 11 Japanese residents left the Finnish capital yesterday by air and arrived at Leningrad on the same day. From there, Mr. Masaya and his suite arrived at Moscow at 11 a.m. today. Everybody seemed well and met the Japanese residents here. After spending overnight they will start for home.

Indonesian Unit Members Impressed By Comraderie, Prowess of Japanese

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 26.—The Indonesian auxiliary unit which had cooperated with the Japanese Forces in transporting necessary supplies in the Indo-Burmese border area for the past one and a half years recently returned here.

In relating their experiences in actual combat, some members of the unit gave the following accounts:

Third Squad Commander A. was most deeply impressed, he said, by the fact that so many Burmese youths were cooperating with the Japanese Forces with full understanding of the true aim of the Japanese operation. He further said that though the Burmese differed much in their manners and customs, there was the closest cooperation between the Japanese and the Burmese.

Group Commander C. said: "My unit, which was marching toward Imphal, advanced as far as Kohima. Even on the foremost line the Japanese Forces maintained rigid discipline. Their daily routine did not differ in the least from those of the reinforcement forces to which we belonged. We used to sleep together under one mosquito net. When the road were bad the infantry men often helped to push the motor cars from behind.

"The Air Units are the ones who display their prowess in any fighting. The enemy planes would attempt to block our advance in daily attacks but their blind bombings found targets at most unexpected places. In contrast, the Japanese Air Units were very swift in maneuvers and would carry on air combats most skilfully. We experienced tremendous joy in watching the Japanese planes zoom past on their bombing attacks.

SWISS BANKS PLAYING VITAL ECONOMIC ROLE

Switzerland Now an International Center of Banking, Finance, It Is Said

C. L. Viret, director of the Economic Research Department of the Swiss Bank Corporation, in an article contributed to the magazine, Swiss Industry and Trade, in its April-May 1944 issue which was recently received by mail by the Nippon Times declared in reviewing the Swiss banking condition that during the last years, Switzerland has become an international center of banking and finance.

"This statement," he said, "may appear somewhat excessive and perhaps even paradoxical if one considers the limited size of this country's territory, approximately one-quarter of which is covered with glaciers and mountains, capped with eternal snows, or again if one reflects that this small country, entirely surrounded as it is by powerful neighbors, has no direct access to the sea and that it possesses neither colonies nor any natural resources likely to exercise a marked influence on its foreign trade." Continuing, he declared:

To understand Switzerland's remarkable industrial and financial development, one must go back a few centuries and briefly trace the general lines of her political and economic evolution.

The foundation of the Swiss Confederation, sealed by a Pact which was intended to endure perpetually, dates back to the year 1291. The first clause of the Pact already then expressed the principle of mutual protection adopted by the Confederates to safeguard their material and spiritual possessions. In the course of the following centuries, the territory of the Swiss Confederation was gradually increased by the entry of neighboring States into the alliance, and by 1513 the latter included 13 Cantons or independent Republics which together formed a federation of sovereign States. The object of this Federation was chiefly a political one and each member retained full control over its economic and financial affairs.

Autonomy Is Restricted

After the French Revolution, the number of Cantons increased to 22. As a result of the revisions of the Federal Contitution in 1848 and 1874, Switzerland became a Federated State as it still remains today, and its political structure can be compared with that of the United States of America. Within this framework, the Cantons are explicitly defined as sovereign States, and their autonomy has been slightly restricted only on the economic and fiscal plane, these restrictions arising from the necessities of national defense.

These few historical data were necessary to explain the stages of development and the present organization of the Swiss banking system. Although not quite so old as the "Banco di Barcelona," founded in 1349, banking in Switzerland is nevertheless extremely ancient. Admirably situated as they are at the intersection of great routes across the Alps linking North and South, East and West, the chief towns of Switzerland were, for many centuries, the seat of merchant fairs whose fame spread far and wide, and which were frequented by numerous foreign money-changers, many of whom finally settled down in this country. Already in the first half of the 16th century, loans at an interest "free and not at 5 per cent per annum" were legally recognized. However, the methods of finance only made slow progress, and the history of modern Swiss banking is essentially that of the growth of industries in the 19th century, as is probably also the case in most countries.

Not only is Switzerland densely populated, but her acreage of arable land is scarcely sufficient in normal times to cover more than one-third of the nation's agricultural needs; consequently this country has long had to have recourse to the importation of large quantities of foodstuffs. Such a situation could not have lasted, had Switzerland not been able to procure the foreign currencies necessary for the payment of her imports. It was therefore under the compulsion of this imperative necessity that two vital branches of Swiss economic life rose and developed: the export industry and the tourist industry, to which must also be added the export of capital, in other words, the investment of Swiss capital abroad, the interest on which normally constitutes an indispensable complement to Switzerland's foreign trade balance.

These various elements, namely, the political constitution of the country, its structure as a Federal State and the characteristic features of its economic life, have widely contributed to lend the Swiss banking system that particular stamp which, to a large extent, distinguishes it from that of other countries.

The fact that the Swiss Confederation is formed of an assembly of several sovereign States each, in its turn, composed of autonomous local bodies (or communes) explains the rise of several groups of banks quite distinct from each other, although there is, practically speaking, no question of strict specialization. On the contrary, within the framework of their activity, almost all operate the entire range of banking transactions, except perhaps in the case of certain mortgage institutions which are almost exclusively occupied with real-estate credit.

Before surveying the distinctive features of these different groups of banks, it is first necessary to describe briefly the structure of the bank of issue.

Swiss National Bank

The Swiss National Bank, which began operating in 1907, was founded in 1905 by virtue of a Federal Act and took the form of a joint-stock company with a capital of 50,000,000 francs—50 per cent of which was paid up; it was vested with the monopoly of issue. This bank gradually assumed the functions of the 42 banks which, in different parts of the country, were legally authorized to issue bank-notes, provided that certain dues were paid to their respective Cantons. To compensate the Cantons for the cession of their privilege to the bank of issue, they were granted a right to subscribe to preference shares in the amount of [illegible] per cent of the share-capital, together with a share in the annual profits of the National Bank, the share being proportionate to the population residing in each Canton. The shares of the National Bank are registered and cannot be held by persons other than Swiss citizens or firms legally domiciled in Swiss citizens or firms legally domiciled in Switzerland, nor can they be transferred except by consent of the board.

By conferring the privilege of issue on the new central bank, the authorities had in mind the reformation, and particularly the unification, of the treasury-note circulation, while at the same time they sought to restrict within narrow limits the fluctuations of the Swiss franc in relation to the most important foreign currencies.

The relations between the National Bank and other Swiss banks are, on the whole, animated with a spirit of close and friendly cooperation. It must be noted that up to now, the Swiss National Bank has succeeded in remaining fairly independent in its relations with the Government, that to a very large extent it has fulfilled the purpose assigned to it by law and especially has it succeeded in safeguarding the national currency during particularly difficult periods. After the fall of other currencies, the Swiss franc was devaluated by 30 per cent in 1936; nevertheless this must on no account be attributed to inadequacy of the gold cover of the note circulation, nor to liabilities incurred by the bank, but solely to a purely voluntary decision taken by the Federal Government for reasons of economic policy.

The Swiss banking organization, such as it has gradually become in the course of years, can be divided into five main groups which are listed as follows in official banking statistics:

1. Cantonal banks.
2. Great commercial banks.
3. Local banks, medium-sized banks, small banks and mortgage banks.
4. Mutual credit banks on the Raiffeisen system.
5. Savings-banks, loan banks.

The limited space at our disposal, only allows a very brief description of these different groups.

Cantonal banks: Today, this group includes 27 establishments which are almost all purely State banks, whose liabilities are guaranteed by their respective Cantons. This is an advantage which, by securing a sufficient flow of deposits at cheap rates, usually enables them to operate successfully. It is necessary to note however that, by virtue of the laws ruling their activity, these banks cannot, in principle, outside the territory of the Canton on which they depend; a Cantonal bank is therefore inevitably associated with the public economy of its own particular Canton. Now, there are some Cantons in Switzerland whose economic policy is very closely allied to a single industry, the watch industry for instance, or the tourist industry, so that the State bank of a particular Canton may eventually be affected by the difficulties experienced simultaneously by a great number of its debitors who themselves have to sustain the results of an unfavorable turn of the market. It is true that such cases are rare and that, on the whole, the Cantonal banks are prosperous and established on a sound footing. Their mortgage departments are widely developed and, at the moment of writing, 60 per cent of their assets consist of mortgage investments. The working capital of the Cantonal banks is usually formed by an endowment capital granted by their respective governments and by accumulated reserves, whereas third party funds usually consist of savings-banks deposits and short or average bills.

Great commercial banks. In this category are listed the seven most important private Swiss banks, namely:

	Paid up share capital	Total returns as at Dec 31, 1942
	(In Million	Francs)
Swiss Bank Corporation	160	1,365
Credit Suisse	150	1,261
Union Bank of Switzerland	40	707
Banque Federale S.A.	33	348
S. A. Leu & Cie.	26	185
Banque Commerciale de Bale	20	161
Banque Populaire Suisse	91	701
Total	520	4,732

Most of these great Swiss commercial banks were founded during the second half of the last century, namely during the period of great commercial expansion, when new industries arose in Switzerland and railways were being built both at home and abroad; it was then that the need for abundant capital was felt, and also for a banking system which could dispose of sufficient funds to guarantee the sound management of public investments. It was mostly private bankers, whose own financial resources no longer sufficed to fulfil the new task assigned to them, who took the initiative of founding the present great commercial banks. Since then, the latter have greatly extended their field of action, although their initial purpose has not changed, namely that of financing trade and industry, of operating international payments and investing capital both in Switzerland and abroad. They form, today, important reservoirs of capital and, just now especially, play a great and vital role in national life by contributing to Government loans necessitated by military and economic defense. The confidence placed in these banks by foreign customers has sometimes caused the latter no little inconvenience. After the first World War, the Swiss franc became the refuge of other currencies. As a result, Swiss commercial banks attracted a tremendous flow of floating, and hence undesirable, capital which was rapidly withdrawn during the depression years of 1929-1932. The wild movements of capital which occurred at this time might have put the soundness of the most firmly established institutions to a severe test, had they not themselves practised a policy of extreme liquidity. On the other hand, these great Swiss commercial banks played an important part in the reconstruction of Europe in the years following 1914-1918, by granting their financial help to former belligerents.

Caused Great Anxiety

However, as a result of the Hoover moratorium and the failure of certain States to meet their liabilities, the task of Swiss bankers proved most difficult at one time, and, in some cases, the financing of foreign countries caused great anxiety and unavoidable losses. The foreign obligations assumed by the great commercial banks were at one time sternly criticized in Switzerland. Nevertheless, although these experiences are not forgotten, it is indisputable that the export of capital remains a necessity of Swiss national economy, both from the point of view of the foreign trade balance and as an indispensable aid to the Swiss export industry. In this respect, mention must be made of the fact that Swiss commercial banks have long been very active in the domain of documentary credits, especially in relation to the financing of imports and exports.

It was especially in view of facilitating international transactions that, in 1898, the Swiss Bank Corporation opened a branch in London and, a few years ago, another in New York. The Credit Suisse has also opened an agency in New York in recent years.

An idea of the relative importance on a purely national plane of the seven great Swiss commercial banks can be gained from the statement that, in 1942, their balance sheets showed approximately 50,000 credit accounts totaling more than 1,270,000,000 francs, namely, over 40 per cent of all credits granted at the same date, by the 1,113 credit institutions listed in the official Swiss banking statistics.

The local banks, savings and loan banks, and the mutual credit (Raiffeisen system) banks, have a limited field of action, and are mostly of local importance or adapted to meet the requirements of certain branches of national economy, such as agriculture, a sphere in which mutual credit banks play a primary part. In the local bank group are also included the mortgage banks proper. All these different types of banks present practically the same characteristics as do similar establishments in several other Continental countries; it is hardly necessary, therefore to enlarge upon them.

The returns as at December 31, 1942 shown in the following table will serve to show the relative importance of the various groups of Swiss banks:

Groups of Banks	Total Returns as at Dec. 31, 1942 (In million francs)	Pct.
27 Cantonal banks	[illegible] =	43.4
7 great commercial banks	4,732 =	25.2
222 local banks and mortgage banks	3,797 =	19.8
742* mutual credit banks	550 =	2.9
116 savings banks	1,299 =	8.6
1113 banks—total returns	18,798 =	100.0

* Two head offices with 741 affiliated banks.

(In millions of francs) Total re-

The Swiss banking system is very densely organized. There are now 372 banks (not including the 741 banks affiliated to the two head offices of the Raiffeisen mutual credit system) totaling 3,272 branches, namely one bank for every 1,300 inhabitants.

Nor does this figure include private banking firms, numbering about 90, among which rank many establishments of international repute. These firms built up the reputation of Switzerland's chief centers of finance (Basle, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich) long before the foundation of the great banks of which, in some cases, they were actually the promoters and on whose boards they are still represented.

To complete this survey of the Swiss banking system a few special institutions should also be briefly mentioned.

The relations between the establishments which form the group of great commercial banks are centralized in an organization called the Swiss Bank Trust, founded in 1897, the present object of which is to adopt a common line of action as regards financial operations, and more especially as regards public issues.

In their turn, the Cantonal banks created a similar organization in 1909, known as the Union of Swiss Cantonal Banks. These two groups work together in the field of public loan issues. In view of obtaining long-dated capital at favorable conditions, the firms specialized in real-estate mortgage founded two central offices for bonds and securities, known as the Central Bonds and Securities Office for the Cantonal Banks and the Bonds and Securities Banks for the Swiss Mortgage Banks.

Plays Vital Role

However, of all the organizations of the Swiss banking world, the Swiss Bankers' Association, founded in 1912, is undoubtedly the most to the fore. Its membership list includes both individuals (bank executives) and the banks themselves. Its main objects are the following: to give its members the opportunity of personal contact, to keep the general public and the Government acquainted with the situation in the banking world, to share in the legislation closely relating to banking, to eliminate untrustworthy elements, to establish uniform rates and conditions for certain banking operations, to maintain close contact with the Federal authorities on the one hand, and with similar foreign banking associations on the other; especially does it aim at safeguarding the interests of small investors, particularly in regard to personal estate investments. The board of this association included representatives from all parts of the country, from the chief groups of banking establishments and also from the leading Swiss banks individually. Its permanent headquarters are, at Basle.

Up to 1934, when a Federal law on banks and savings-banks was passed, banking in Switzerland had remained almost entirely free of control. The purpose of this Act was chiefly to safeguard depositors' interests and, by bringing the policy of the banks into alignment with the needs of various sections of national economy, to ensure that trade and industry could obtain the credits they require at normal conditions; a further object was to strengthen the monetary, discount and exchange policy of the Swiss National Bank by keeping its board fully informed on matters of national importance.

U.S. Naval Losses Total Over 75,000, Forrestal Admits

Domei

LISBON, November 26.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the American personnel losses, including the marines and the coast defense forces totaled 75,003 since the start of the current war, according to a Washington dispatch. The details of the casualties as revealed by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, are killed in action 29,290, wounded 31,902, missing 9,325, and prisoners 4,486.

BONOMI CABINET QUITS DUE TO INTERNAL STRIFE

Party Members Fail to Agree On Policy; Umberto Looks For New Premier

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, November 26.—All the members of the Italian puppet Government under Premier Ivanoe Bonomi have resigned, according to a Rome dispatch, which says that the cause was due to the fact that the Cabinet members had failed to agree on a common policy.

Bonomi, with the consent of the various parties, handed in his resignation this morning to Crown Prince Umberto, the Lieutenant-General of Rome, and this act automatically dissolves the present Italian Cabinet in Rome. According to political procedure, the Crown Prince will now consult the various party leaders and choose a new Premier for the formation of a fresh government.

For more than two weeks, the Bonomi Government had been in a state of crisis. The main issue was the question of the realignment of of the party forces and the Communists and Socialists had been seeking a greater share of power. However, the inter-party dispute ended in a strong deadlock.

Bonomi had called a meeting yesterday of the leaders of the parties represented in the Government policy along his own party's lines.

Meanwhile, an official communique issued in Rome stated that after listening to the various arguments advanced at the meeting, the Premier said that the best thing he could do was to resign. Bonomi then walked out of the meeting before it ended, it is also reported.

Hits Dumbarton Oaks Plan

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 26.—John Dulles, chairman of the U.S. delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference declared in New York last night that the Dumbarton Oaks plan was a magnificent decision but he warned that alliance by force did not necessarily insure proper national conduct, according to a New York report.

De Gaulle Meets Faruk

Domei

LISBON, November 26.—General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, called on King Faruk, I of Egypt today on his way to Moscow, according to a Cairo dispatch.

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

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Capital Subscribed .... ¥[illegible]
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds .... [illegible]

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HAYASHI OKAHASHI

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[illegible] OF YAMAMOTO FEATURES ART EXHIBIT

[illegible] by Yasuda Included in Display Till December 15

The most outstanding among the [illegible] Japanese paintings, oil paintings, sculptures and industrial art works now on display at the War-time Special Art Exhibition at Ueno Park is a Japanese painting under the title of "Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto on December 8," which was completed by Yukihiko Yasuda after two years of strenuous work.

The features of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, who is depicted clad in winter uniform, are so skillfully portrayed that his kind and sympathetic character is fully revealed, and the broad chest is proof of the late Fleet-Admiral's unswerving mind and vigorous manliness. In portraying the warship on the deck of which the late Fleet-Admiral is standing, the painter's superb technique has successfully surmounted the difficulty of depicting modern war arms in a Japanese painting.

Among the members of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts, Taikan Yokoyama, Gyokudo Kawai, Kansetsu Hashimoto, Keigetsu Matsubayashi and Kiyokata Kaburagi have contributed Japanese paintings, while the oil paintings represent the work of Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Mango Kobayashi, and Hakitei Ishii while Ikuma Arishima, Choun Yamazaki, Shin Naito and Fumio Asakura are among the contributors of sculptural works.

The Exhibition will remain open until December 15.

ISLAMIC RITES HELD HERE

Sawada, Shioden Attend Mohammedan Sacrificial Feast

The Mohammedan sacrificial feast, Qurban, observed on December 10 of the Mohammedan calendar, fell on Sunday, and rites were held to commemorate the occasion in Tokyo at the Islam mosque at Yoyogi. About 200 Moslems in Tokyo attended the function. The religious service started at 9 a.m. and the sacrificial feast from 11:30 a.m.

Renzo Sawada, Foreign Vice-Minister, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden and many other Japanese attended the rites. Amin Islan read the Koran, and Lieutenant-General Shioden made an address, following which the noon repast was served. Foreign Vice-Minister Sawada spoke words of encouragement to which one of the Islam students responded. The ceremony closed at 3 p.m.

Sacrificial feasts were also held at Nagoya, Kobe and Keijo on the same day.

Observe Islamic Festival

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 27.—The 50,000,000 Moslems in Java yesterday observed the Idul Koerban, the Islamic annual festival with fitting ceremonies. Moslem meetings and parades were held following religious services in every corner of the Island.

An outdoor rally participated in by over 20,000 Mohammedans took place at Gambir Plaza in Djarkarta with Hadji Adnan of the Religious Affairs Bureau of the Military Administration leading the service.

The celebration in the sultanate capital of Djogjakarta was featured by a mass meeting at which religious leaders as well as officers of the Home Defense Army delivered fiery speeches reminding the Mohammedans of the intensification of the war and exhorting them to greater efforts to achieve success.

Social and General

Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas was host at a luncheon party given at the Embassy on Friday in honor of Foreign Vice-Minister Renzo Sawada, and Madame Sawada. Other invited guests included Mr. Kamimura of the Foreign Office and Mrs. Kamimura as well as other officials of the Gaimusho.

The marriage of Mr. S. G. Bielous of Yokohama and Miss Irene Sawada of Tokyo took place at the Russian Orthodox Church in Yamashita-cho, Yokohama on Friday evening. Over eighty guests attended the wedding reception held at the Hotel New Grand.

Good Cotton Crop in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 26.—About 40,000 piculs of ginned cotton are estimated to be cropped this year in Java against the 23,000 of the previous year, according to computations made by the Java Cotton Planting Association. The area planted with cotton has reached 70,000 hectares, which is also double the area of last year.

Single Japanese Machine-Gun Brings Down 5 Grumman Planes on Outskirts of Cebu

Domei

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, November 25.—A Japanese anti-aircraft battery on a certain island near Cebu brought down five enemy Grumman planes in three engagements by means of one machine-gun during the month of November. All the planes were shot down on the outskirts of Cebu.

Another gun position in the vicinity also shot down one enemy plane and heavily damaged another with one machine gun. The men operating these guns in both cases are young lance-corporals but in the accuracy of their fire they are already veterans.

One of the lance-corporals said, "If we can get the enemy plane down to a height of 900 to 500 meters then its ours. But when the enemy planes dive for our bases they are sure to release a hail of machine gun bullets. However, undaunted by the deadly enemy fire, our gun positions lure the enemy nearer."

The second lance-corporal, in describing the damaging of one enemy plane said, "I am sure a woman was in the plane. Emitting flames at about 500 meters, the enemy plane fled but the person on board, waving a handkerchief, to all appearances seemed to be a woman."

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN GERMANY BOOSTED

Just Distribution of Staple Foodstuffs Assures Ample Rations for Everybody

Just as in World War I, so now, too, agricultural production forms the real basis of Germany's food supplies. However, agriculture differs from industry in the economic life of the nation inasmuch as unlike the latter the former cannot effect increases in output from one day to the next. Consequently, the efforts for an increased home-production of foodstuffs date back years prior to the outbreak of the present war, says a recent special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times, which continues as follows:

In the first World War, German agrarian production, as subsequently ascertained, dropped by roughly 25 per cent. Chiefly to blame for this were the shortage of farmhands, the almost complete lack of artificial fertilizer, and finally disturbing interference with the price system for farm products. What this decrease in production meant to food supplies, especially of the population of the big cities, may be illustrated by the following figures:

In the years from 1910 to 1913, 80 per cent of Germany's total food consumption came from inland production, and 20 per cent from imports. The latter were eliminated during the war by the blockade. Thus, only 80 per cent of the normally available food supplies remained. The section of the population engaged in farming, the others who lived in the country, and the members of the armed forces—together about half of the total population—for the most part ate as much as before.

Market Was Upset

Due to the unsatisfactory way in which the available quantities were got hold of and to a distribution of foodstuffs that was not sufficiently adapted to the prevailing conditions, and last but not least due to extensive price hiking, the market became completely upset. The resulting deterioration of the food supply situation was moreover aggravated by the fact that agrarian production decreased by fully 25 per cent between 1914 and 1918. Also this deficit in available foodstuffs had chiefly to be borne by the city dwellers whose supplies degenerated ever more into a state of malnutrition.

From these sad experiences the right conclusions were drawn since 1933. The numerous individual measures carried out within the German food supply sector were taken from the following three viewpoints:

1. The safeguarding of agrarian production within the Reich.
2. A 100 per cent ascertainment of available supplies and a just distribution of foodstuffs.
3. Absolute stability of prices.

As was to be expected, the withdrawal of farm hands and draught-animals soon became noticeable in agriculture also at the beginning of the present war. However, the initial tension relaxed after a comparatively short time thanks to the large-scale employment of war-prisoners, as well as foreign workers, both men and women. Also the allotment of motor fuel as well as machinery and spare parts was able to adjust itself relatively quickly and satisfactorily. Thanks to the foregoing, in the years following the fall of 1939 the harvesting of the potato, beet, and cabbage crops, which always takes place at a comparatively late date, as well as the sowing of winter corn, could be effected in time and without undue friction.

No less important is the fact that the extremely high standard in the employment of artificial fertiliser attained in the last years before the war could be maintained for a comparatively long time in the present war. Only gradually one had to impose restrictions in this regard which were partly due to the impossibility of obtaining North-African phosphates. However, even today the total quantity of artificial fertilizer at the disposal of Reich agriculture is still considerably higher than, for instance, in 1918.

Are Justly Distributed

A second fundamental difference compared with conditions in the first World War consist in the fact that all available foodstuffs are laid hold of down to the smallest quantities and are justly distributed. The place of the associations of the various farming interests which so frequently fought among themselves has been taken since 1933, by the "Reichsnährstand"—comprising all persons and enterprises engaged in the production and distribution of food—an organisation adjusted on uniform principles, which is subdivided not only horizontally, but also vertically. For this reason it concerns itself with all stages of agrarian production and since 1939 has been in a position accurately to control the distribution of food on its way from producer, via refiner and wholesaler, to the retail merchant.

On the strength of the statistical material obtained in the working of this system, it has thus far been possible to supply the consumers nearly without friction with their staple-food, such as bread, potatoes, sugar, meat, and fats. Only on comparatively rare occasions was it necessary to effect changes in the food rations, and taking it by and large one is justified in asserting that now, in the sixth year of war, the Germans have still the same rations as in the autumn of 1939.

A further prerequisite to a just distribution of the available foodstuffs is finally a well thought-out price-system which embraces the producer, refiner, distributor, and consumer. True, maximum prices for foodstuffs may have existed already in 1914-18, but this time they are effective for the reason that in the first place they comprise all products, and secondly because one took care to establish a correct proportion of prices to one another as far as this is at all possible.

Notwithstanding this fundamental difference from the time of the first World War, it must by no means be overlooked that the tasks which German agriculture has now to fulfil are becoming more difficult all the time. Germany finds herself at present in her food economy in approximately the same situation again as at the outbreak of the present war which means that she must fully rely on her own resources and strength. In view of the given circumstances it is fortunate that agricultural production within the Reich was forced up systematically and with iron determination and energy ever since 1933.

WILL TRANSFER 3 HSIENS

North China Political Affairs Body Reaches Decision

Domei

PEKING, November 27.—The three hsiens of Chohsien, Liangsiang and Fangshan are included in the first Direct Administration District, according to the decision reached at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the North China Political Affairs Commission held on November 23, it was announced by the Board of Information Sunday.

At the same time, a statement by Chairman Wang Keh-min was issued on the first anniversary of the establishment of the First Direct Administration District. It is also announced that the above mentioned three hsiens will be formally transferred to the First Direct Administration District on December 15.

AMERICA SHORT OF NURSES

Present Number Cannot Cope With Heavy U.S. Army Casualties

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—The shortage of Red Cross nurses in America is becoming more acute with the rising number of casualties in the U.S. army, according to the Time.

At present more than 150,000 soldiers are in American hospitals. Since July the homeward parade of the sick and wounded has risen by 300 per cent. Out of the 40,000 members of the army nurse corps, 27,000 are in overseas service.

The corps is in desperate need of an additional 1,000 nurses for service abroad and 10,000 for service in American hospitals. Colonel Blanckfield, leader of the army nurse corps, recently appealed to the 27,000 private nurses to join the corps, but only 210 answered his call.

British Nurses Arrive

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—British Red Cross nurses have arrived in the China theater of war and are actively carrying on work there, according to the dispatch of a U.P. correspondent in Chungking. The report follows:

"Major-General Albert Wedemyer has disclosed that the division under his command has brought along with it Red Cross nurses. Wedemyer highly praised the part played by the British women in the war and at the same time admitted that the coming of the British nurses to China indicated a change of policy."

RICARTE WILL ORGANIZE VOLUNTEER UNIT IN P.I.

Exhorts All Filipinos to Stand Up and Defend Land Against Yank Aggressors

Domei

MANILA, November 27.—General Artemio Ricarte, noted patriot, in a speech in Tagalog over the local radio station today, disclosed that President Jose P. Laurel has delegated him to organize a volunteer unit for peace and order.

General Ricarte called upon every Filipino to prepare for the defense of their motherland and announced that applications for membership will be received immediately.

Declaring that the frequent raids made by the American air force on the Philippines "reveal two motives: firstly, to deal destruction on the civilian population and property, and secondly, and this is more important than the first, to destroy the Republic of the Philippines," General Ricarte said, "Every Filipino must stand up and take the challenge. Every Filipino must stand up and defend his motherland.

"Our motherland is calling upon each and every one of you. She cries, 'where are the youths who will consecrate their lives for the cause of their country?' Everyone must have a clean and unstained soul so that he may be worthy of this sacrifice. Where are the young men who have the blood of determination flowing through their veins? We are waiting for you. Oh youths, come, for we want you!"

At the outset of his speech, General Ricarte stated that in its history, the Philippines has had three periods of independence, namely, the first which lasted a year and four months after the signing of the pact of Biak-Na-Bato in Bulacan Province between Spain and the Philippines, then came the Republic in 1898 and finally in 1943, the present Republic which has resulted from the grant of independence by the Government of Japan.

The General continued, "Do you think that our Republic today will share the fate of the Republic of Malolos? The answer is 'no' because the present Government is built on a strong and unshakable foundation." The proof of this, he asserted, is the recognition given to the Republic by the Governments of Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and Burma, and other nations in Europe.

Adding that under these circumstances the present Republic of the Philippines is determined never to be bound by the chains of slavery again, General Ricarte declared that this will only become a reality if all Filipinos cooperate unstintedly with President Laurel.

NANKING LEADERS CONFER

China Must Realize Independence Herself, Says Chen

Domei

NANKING, November 25.—A conference of military commanders and provincial administrators under the National Government of China at Nanking began here yesterday to be continued for three days attended by leaders of the Military Council, departmental chiefs of Provincial Governments in their capacity as commanders of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Provincial Governors related to the North China Political Affairs Commission.

Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the Nanking Government and concurrently Chairman of the Military Council, delivered the opening address, emphasizing that China's independence should be realized by China herself and without reliance on other Powers. Stressing the necessity of forging ahead for the prosecution of the present war in collaboration with China's ally, Japan, Mr. Chen solicited increased endeavors on the part of the military and administrative leaders.

Conférence de
la Maison Franco-Japonaise
MARDI 28 NOVEMBRE a 5 Heures:
M. Jean DRANS,
Ancien Professeur a la Faculte des Lettres de l'Universite de Bangkok, Pensionnaire a la Maison Franco-Japonaise
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Au cas de demi-alerte, la conference serait differee.
3, Surugadai-Nichome, Kanda-ku, Tokio

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, November 27

FREE INDIA'S NEXT STAGE OF FIGHTING

ASAHI—War is also a political fight. The Indo-Burmese border is attracting the entire world's attention now, not only on account of the strategical operations but also on account of the large role it is playing as the political front of Greater East Asia. In the focal center are Subhas Chandra Bose, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and the Indian National Army. And those valiant fighters, who believe that military assistance from outside and armed warfare are the only means to achieve India's independence, have already steeled their fighting spirit through half a year's fighting and their banner of freedom has already been baptized with the blood of their comrades-in-arms.

The present decision by the Imperial Government to accredit a diplomatic representative to the Provisional Government of Free India is clearly not a mere polite gesture following our recognition of the Provisional Government a year ago. This action bespeaks the healthy growth made by the Provisional Government during the past year, the deepening of its collaboration with Japan, and Japan's renewed consideration of that Government. All this has been the result of precious sacrifices and the bold fighting staged by the Provisional Government. At the same time it means the endorsement of Japan's still greater support of India's independence movement. Now the Provisional Government of Free India can push ahead with preparations for the next stage of its struggle with Japan's military and political collaboration in the background.

Recently the Provisional Government established a War Council. Moreover, with the certainty that the next stage of the fighting is beginning, it has been mobilizing the total strength of the Indians in East Asia in "men, money, and materials." This proves beyond doubt that the trust of those comrades-in-arms in armed warfare has been still more strengthened, and that their judgment of the international situation and their conviction in the victory of the Axis have not been shaken in the least. Unfortunately, the political situation inside India is still gloomy and uncertain. There is only the political stratagem of the aged Gandhi alone to deal with the British who seem to think that the independence movement is losing ground. And this may be considered even a danger for India's independence movement.

If the Indian masses really wish to oust Britain and have the will to fight, then now is the time for Bose to advance with his forces. The duty of throwing one more torch into India's all-out fighting rests chiefly on his shoulders.

SEVERE BLOW TO ENEMY'S FLEET PRESERVATION PRINCIPLE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Kamikaze Special Attack Corps and other Air Units of the Japanese Army and Navy have been continuing to achieve glorious war results as announced yesterday by the Imperial Headquarters.

In the Aerial Battle off Taiwan and the Naval Battle off the Philippines, the enemy lost the major portion of his task forces but it seems that he still has some 10 regular aircraft carriers and 40 auxiliary aircraft carriers. These vessels, divided into several task forces, are now operating around the Philippines with the intention of menacing our transportation route and obstructing our supplies to Leyte Island.

Of these task forces, at present the one operating in the seas east of the Philippines is the strongest which the enemy possesses in the Pacific. It is this task force, it is thought, which sent out 200 to 300 carrier-borne planes to raid Manila recently, to offer assistance to the American forces on Leyte Island. However, due to our sure-killing attack both in the air and in the water, three large and medium-size aircraft carriers composing the core of the task force have been sent to the bottom of the sea.

The enemy who once declared that he would push the war with volume, somewhat alarmed at the serious losses suffered in the Battle off Taiwan and Battle off the Philippines, has recently changed his policy in favor of preserving his fleet. In accordance with these new tactics, the enemy task force is stealing into Philippine waters under cover of darkness but in the daytime it is to be found at a distance of some 500 nautical miles away. However, our Wild Eagles in cooperation with our Submarine Units pursued it far out over the seas and achieved the war results announced.

The loss of the three aircraft carriers is no doubt a distinct blow to the enemy. Needless to say, the loss of these carriers will have a serious effect on the decisive battle now in progress for the capture of the hegemony of the air over Leyte Island. The enemy has once more been reminded that however he may stick to the principle of fleet preservation and change his fighting tactics, the Japanese Wild-Eagles are sure to catch and smash him. The spiritual shock and blow which the enemy has suffered from this reminder can well be imagined, a shock which is certainly more severe than the loss of the three aircraft carriers.

Cable Briefs

STEEL STRIKE AGAIN

Another strike of 30,000 cranemen at Carnegie steel works, Illinois, has halted production in the world's largest steel plant and forced 55,000 men into idleness. The cranemen charged the company with violation of the agreement providing the relief of the men at two and three hour intervals, depending on the heat in the cabs.

CIGARETTE SHORTAGE

A critical cigarette shortage in Europe has caused the immediate discontinuation of the sale of cigarettes at all U.S. army post exchanges in England with the exception of those serving the air force combat stations. An Associated Press dispatch from Paris reported that American cigarettes were being sold in the black markets there for $400 per pack. Soldiers in the battle lines are now the only people able to enjoy a smoke.

RED PAPERS IN IRAN

Premier Bayat of Iran, acquiescing in the demand of the Soviet Government, has cancelled the prohibition of several Communist papers, namely, Ferman, Rachabank, Safar, Medjate and Demavend which are again being published according to a Tass News Agency's report. In its first issue, the Demavend demanded friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Obituary

Shu Matsumoto, former president of the Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, who had been undergoing treatment at the Greater East Asia Central Hospital, passed away at noon on Sunday due to kidney trouble. He was 67 years of age. Mr. Matsumoto was formerly a financial commissioner in the United States and also head of the Banking Bureau of the Finance Ministry. From 1928 to 1936, he was the president of the Hokkaido Takushoku Bank. Funeral services will be held from 11 a.m. Thursday at his resident at Nihonenoki, Shiba-ku.

STATUS OF BOSE'S REGIME ELEVATED, AYER ASSERTS

Japan's New Move Will Bolster War Efforts of Azad Hind Government, He Says

Domei

RANGOON, November 27.—S. A. Ayer, Publicity Minister of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in a statement issued yesterday in reference to the Japanese Government's decision to dispatch a diplomatic representative to the Azad Hind Government, declared that the new step will further elevate the prestige and status of the Free India Government.

Mr. Ayer said that the Japanese Government's decision to exchange diplomatic representatives with the Azad Hind Government indicated the further strengthening of the cooperative and friendly relations between the two Governments. He described the measure as a logical conclusion of the prompt recognition of the Provisional Government by Japan last year.

"The consolidation of ties between the two Governments as evidenced by the latest decision," declared Mr. Ayer, "will serve to accelerate phenomenally the war efforts on the part of the Azad Hind Government which, with close cooperation offered by the Japanese Government, will be able to grapple with the task of prosecuting the war with redoubled strength."

As another benefit to accrue from the exchange of diplomats between the two Governments, the Azad Hind Publicity Minister cited closer understanding by the two of each other's thoughts, ideals and aspirations. When the Provisional Government dispatches its first representative to Tokyo, Free India's prestige and status will further be elevated before the eyes of the world, Mr. Ayer emphasized.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1944

New Ties With Azad Hind

The decision of the Japanese Government to dispatch a diplomatic representative to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will meet with the heartiest general approval. It is a tangible sign that the consultations which Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has been having with the Japanese leaders during the course of his present visit in Tokyo have borne fruitful results.

From a symbolic point of view, the sending of an accredited diplomatic representative to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind means an enhancement of the international prestige of that Government and constitutes a deserved recognition of the important position which Free India has come to occupy in the affairs of East Asia and the world. But more important than the symbolic significance is the practical consequences which this strengthened diplomatic tie between Japan and Free India will have.

Ever since the inception of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the Japanese Government has extended its utmost support and cooperation. That support and cooperation have already been amply demonstrated by the joint action of the Japanese Army and the Indian National Army on the common field of battle. But as the present war moves into its most decisive phase, the part which the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will come to play politically as well as militarily will become more important than ever. It is fitting, therefore, that the channels for the cooperative effort between Japan and Free India be strengthened as much as possible. The presence of a regular Japanese diplomatic representative at the seat of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will mean an even greater strengthening of the ties between the two Governments than ever before.

As Subhas Chandra Bose has remarked, this move, by facilitating and strengthening mutual cooperation, "will enable us to intensify our war effort and thereby to play a more active and substantial role in the common struggle for the defeat and overthrow of the Anglo-American Powers and the liberation of my country."

From the Japanese point of view, this latest move is a further manifestation of assurance that the Japanese Government will leave nothing undone to continue and expand its aid to the cause of Free India. Pledged as she is to the ideal of Asia for the Asiatics, of an Asia free from the oppression of alien intruders, of a brotherhood of free Asiatic peoples working together for the attainment of their rightful national destinies, Japan is bound to do no less. The establishment of regularized diplomatic relations between the Governments of Japan and of Azad Hind will forge one more link in the bond of mutual aid which ties together the nations and peoples of united Greater East Asia.

The British Plan for 80,000-Ton Liners

A London dispatch states that Clydeside shipbuilding circles are discussing the possibility of constructing another giant Atlantic liner similar to the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. Some experts believe such a liner would be the logical answer to the American challenge in commercial air transportation in the post-war period.

This report brings back into the spotlight the ever-increasing possibility of an implacable post-war competition between the United States and Britain in the sphere of international sea and air traffic. At the International Civilian Aviation Conference at Chicago, the United States has made plain her intention to obtain a monopoly of the post-war world air traffic. She has taken the position that her aircraft are entitled to carry 70 to 80 per cent of the world air traffic on the ground that she would create that proportion of the post-war aviation business. The British position at the conference has been to prevent the United States from acquiring such a monopoly by proposing the rationing of routes and other restrictions which are calculated to give Britain time to catch up with the United States' plan for the post-war air race.

But in the field of sea traffic, the British seem more or less certain that they can hold their ground. The New York Journal of Commerce on September 21 has, for instance, admitted that the British seem more likely to emerge from the global conflict in a fairly stronger position than the United States in respect to oceanic passenger and mail traffic. That is because, for one thing, the British liners now requisitioned for war may be converted back for peace-time work with relative ease. On the other hand, the conversion of American liners for service in the war has been so thorough that it is not possible they will ever be used again for purposes for which they were originally intended. Another advantage the British have is that their large liners are still afloat. The 85,000-ton Queen Elizabeth and the 81,000-ton Queen Mary, for instance, can be put back in the shipping race as soon as the war is over. In addition, the British still have the 45,000-ton Aquitania, the 36,000-ton Mauretania, four other ships of the 25,000-ton class, and two ships of the 24,000-ton class, as well as three 23,000-tonners. Against them, the United States has only three rather modern liners aggregating 74,000 tons while the rest of her ships are of relatively small tonnage.

To ensure their supremacy in sea transportation in the future as well as to offset their handicap in the coming air race, the British have during the present war been unpretentiously designing and constructing large, sturdy vessels in preparation for service in the post-war period. The construction of another ship of over 80,000 tons will be a valuable addition to their merchant fleet. Shrewdly enough, the British have based their shipbuilding plan on a rather sound assumption, for the possession of about 9,000,000 tons of seaworthy vessels which would presumably be at the disposal of Britain at the end of the war would be infinitely more precious and useful than 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons of American jerry-built Liberty and Victory ships which have from time to time fallen apart in the middle of the sea due to their defective construction.

However, it must be pointed out here that whatever advantages the British may have now in the looming merchant shipping rivalry may be only temporary. That is clear from the numerous statements which have been made by Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, as well as by other high American officials. The United States is as much determined to monopolize sea traffic in the future as commercial air traffic. The future may therefore see a very fierce competition between the two countries in international shipping equalling in intensity their present struggle for oil and export trade markets.

A Year Ago Today

November 28, 1943

The Wehrmacht successfully concluded offensive operations in the Korosten area by encircling and annihilating strong Soviet forces which had temporarily penetrated the southern part of the town. Besides inflicting heavy losses on the Red Army, German troops took at least 800 prisoners and captured 59 guns, 31 trench mortars and other war material.

* * *

The Right Wing Command of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced that a unit of the Imperial Air Force bombed the American position near Finschhafen in New Guinea and caused damage and casualties.

FOE'S POSTWAR PEACE MACHINERY

Does Not Solve Fundamental Cause of Strife

Editor's Note: The following is a digest of an article published in the recent issue of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo entitled "A Criticism of the United Nations' Plan."

Various criticisms have been made of the post-war peace machinery which was discussed by the anti-Axis nations at Dumbarton Oaks, the criticisms varying with the position of the different nations. This plan was the product of the anti-Axis Conference at Dumbarton Oaks which was split up into two meetings, the first one being held by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union which lasted over six weeks and the other by the United States, Britain and Chungking which lasted one week. The latter meeting ended on October 7, and the results of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference were announced at that time. The very fact that the anti-Axis nations had to hold two separate meetings in order to discuss the same question indicates the complexity of their mutual relations as well as their future difficulties.

The plan announced is known as "the postwar security plan of the United Nations." But whatever its name, it is not very dissimilar to the old League of Nations. Its pretended aims are (1) an adoption of some effective collective method for the purpose of eradicating disturbances of peace, in order to maintain international peace and security; (2) the promotion of friendly relations among the nations; (3) the discussion of international social and humanitarian problems; (4) to play the central role in the attainment of their common aims. Now, it is clear that no international organ can pretend to accomplish any aims other than those which the anti-Axis have listed in the Dumbarton Oaks plan. What is more important in the maintenance of peace is what particular method would be adopted in realizing these above-mentioned objectives.

The proposed scheme is based on the sovereignty of all "peace-loving States"; every one of which can become its member. This set phrase is one of the favorite expressions of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull who must be its author. As to the organization of the proposed mechanism, it is to consist of a general assembly, a security council, an international court and a secretariat. All members are to be entitled to send their representatives to the general assembly. The security council is the same as the Council of the League of Nations in substance although it has a different name.

This central security council is to be composed of 11 nations in which the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and Chungking are to be permanent members while the remaining six non-permanent members are to be elected. Whereas the League of Nations had nine members of the Council including the five permanent members of Japan, Britain, France, Italy and the United States (the last named refusing to participate), the new machinery would have two more members.

All this is enough to show that despite the great propaganda given to it, the proposed security machinery is not a bit different from the League of Nations. Of course, this is no reason why it should be denounced. Human intelligence being circumscribed, there can be no absolutely novel idea. And it is only just and right that an improvement should be made on an old idea or machinery. But if the proposed new machinery is not entirely different from the League of Nations, President Roosevelt need not spend so much time in praising it as representing the "hope of mankind" or "the highest human ideal," etc. He could explain the new scheme better if he were to say that whereas the United States could not accept the League of Nations because of her domestic affairs, she is now re-examining the same scheme in order to save her face.

There will be two major problems which will be faced by the new league of nations. The one is over the question of determining what an aggressor nation is. As pointed out by some in Europe, such countries as Poland, Greece and Yugoslavia constitute perplexing issues at present in Europe and it is doubtful whether the solution of their problems would not clash with "world peace." What will be the attitude of the new security mechanism toward the Soviet plans of reforms for such nations as Finland and other Baltic States? What will be the result of a denial by the nation which is accused by others of being an aggressor? It is said that this question will be thrashed out by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. But it is indeed a grave question.

The second important problem is over the employment of armed force by the proposed security machinery. According to the announcement made, no international police force would be established as had been reported and the air forces of the leading nations would be utilized instead. Now, it should be noted that there would be no worry for any perplexing international problem if it could be settled by the employment of air forces only. It is highly doubtful whether the employment of any large-scale military force would be possible in the settlement of an international dispute in which a great Power is involved. A provision to a similar effect provided in Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant failed to be carried out in actual practice. This is not a problem of treaty stipulation or mechanism but the question of the sincerity of nations. Moreover, there are questions as to whether the employment of military force is to be carried out throughout the world or only by adjacent nations, as to the size of the military force to be employed and the compensation for such a military force.

As has been already stated, we make no opposition to the proposed plans simply because they have been proposed by the anti-Axis nations. The war aims of Japan, as clarified by repeated announcements about them, are to maintain world peace. We are ready to lend our ears to any proposal made by anybody so long as it is intended to preserve and maintain world peace. The idea, also adopted by the plan under review to organize a regional mechanism in order to maintain peace regionally, has already been asserted in connection with the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region much earlier than the anti-Axis nations.

The decisive weakness of the post-war security plan of the anti-Axis nations lies in the fact that it aims at maintaining the status quo of the "have nations" by their dictatorial power. So long as its announcement goes, the contemplated plan contains nothing which is intended to rectify the existing unjust distribution of the world's wealth. The proposed world court will be only charged with disposing disputes that may rise from time to time, without being able to contribute to the maintenance of world peace. If the prevailing unfair conditions remain unremedied, there will be no possibility of world peace. It behooves the anti-Axis nations that they consider what are the causes of the current world war.

BASIS FOR COLLABORATION BETWEEN JAPAN, CHINA

Declaration of July 5 Point True Way for Amity—Emancipation of Asiatics Must Be Common Aim

By RIKURO TAKAGI
Director of the Japan Diplomatic Association

I

In the course of a statement issued by the Japanese Government on July 5 concerning the military operations in Honan and in Hunan, it was mentioned:

"The aim of our military operations in China, now in progress, being simply to frustrate the American and British attempts at aggression and domination, the Chinese people, are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy.

"What Japan earnestly desires is to bring to consummation a permanent relationship of good-neighborliness and friendship between Japan and China on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence in conformity with the Japanese-Chinese Pact of Alliance and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations."

The above statement embodies a clear-cut enunciation of the true object which Japan is striving to attain in her present holy war. Japan, who is fighting for the ultimate object of emancipating Asia, is convinced that the true liberation of Asia is impossible without wholehearted collaboration between the two great races of Japan and China. As to the circumstances which compel Japan to carry out the present military operations in China, it is well for the Chinese people to consider them dispassionately and without prejudice so that they may correctly understand Japan's position. In this connection, we observe that the Japanese Expeditionary Army in China warned the Chinese people in a statement issued on August 17. Reiterating that the object of the Imperial Forces is to liberate China and her people from the yoke of America and Britain by crushing these countries who, under the specious pretext of aiding Chungking against Japan, are intent on invading and dominating East Asia, it advised all leaders and patriots in China to try to gain an insight into the serious present situation, on the future developments of which hangs the fate of China and East Asia, and endeavor to lead their country along the right path which alone can secure its permanent security.

Return to Normality Seen

Concerning the China Affair itself, it must be understood that Japan was forced by the objective circumstances of the time to take up arms against China, though much against the grain. As Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister at the time, declared, the Sino-Japanese conflict was an anomalous trouble arising under the heavy pressure of the old world order. This heavy pressure of the old world order is going to be removed with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, and accordingly the abnormal trouble ought to end and normal relationship to be restored between the two countries. In fact, the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance points to the gradual return of Sino-Japanese relations to normal.

From this point of view, the China Affair may be regarded as already at an end. Due note must accordingly be taken of the fact that the military operations in China during the China Affair and those taking place there at present are different in their character. If the Chinese people fail to grasp this fundamental truth and misinterpret the present military operations being carried on by Japan, they are guilty of the most grievous mistake, and nothing can be more unfortunate for the future of Sino-Japanese relationship than such an erroneous idea. The statement of the Japanese Government referred to was, no doubt, meant to warn the Chinese people against such a misunderstanding.

Chiang Kai-shek's participation in the Cairo Conference may be taken as marking the end of the China Affair. The recent increase of the American forces in Chungking-ruled China—the strengthening of the American air force in China especially the extension of Chungking's munitions factories through the introduction of American capital and technique, the increase of America's supply of arms to Chungking, the supervision of the Chungking forces in the fighting around Hengyang by American officers, the participation of American anti-aircraft artillery units in battles on the Nu River front and the formation of a combined army of American, British and Chungking troops on the North Burma border—these facts, when considered in conjunction with the development of the Nimitz and MacArthur offensives in the Pacific, leave no doubt that the strategic plans decided upon at the Cairo Conference under Anglo-American leadership are now in the process of execution against Japan.

It is therefore only fair to conclude that after the Cairo Conference the Chungking leaders completely forsook the strategic objects of their own and converted themselves into puppets in Anglo-American hands. Chiang Kai-shek's war aim was, nominally at any rate, to defend China's independence, but after the Cairo Conference his strategic object degenerated into cooperation with America and Britain for the enslavement of East Asia. The large-scale military operations launched by the Imperial Forces in Honan and Hunan were intended to forestall the general offensive projected by the Chungking military command as an Anglo-American cat's-paw. The aim of the Japanese military operations is thus clearly "to frustrate the Anglo-American attempts at aggression and domination."

Must Be Alive to Actuality

It is all very well for Chinese intellectuals to criticize the policies of the Japanese Government in the past but they must not carry their criticisms of Japan's past policies so far as to blind them to the very sincere endeavors actually being made by this country at the present moment. Such an attitude would lay them open to the charge of shortsightedness and ignorance of the actuality of the situation, an attitude which they would surely have cause to regret in the future.

Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Communist Party, once affirming that the attitude of his party was dependent on the historical conditions of war, declared that it opposed Japan and Germany because their war was aggressive and that it supported China because her war was directed against aggression. The China Affair has since developed into the War of Greater East Asia, and this War gives unmistakable indications of being a struggle for the emancipation of Asia. On the other hand, the war of America and Britain against Japan has every aspect of aggresion against Asia. If Mao Tse-tung means to act up to his own theory, therefore, he ought to order the Communists under his leadership to support Japan.

Even conceding that Japan was in the wrong in the Manchurian Incident, in the Lukowkiao affair or in the Shanghai affair, as some Chinese claim she was, Japan today cannot for a moment be charged with any sordid motives. That she is actually risking her own destiny in her war of eliminating Anglo-American capitalistic aggression which has hitherto thwarted the emancipation of Asia testifies most eloquently to the fact of her readiness to amend her past course which appeared objectionable to those Chinese. Since China has, on her part, much to amend in her conduct, she must show herself sufficiently self-examining as an Asiatic nation. She should, above all, grasp the essential character of the War of Greater East Asia and its historical necessity, liquidate all her past errors and try to turn over a new leaf.

Vanguards of Japan's Policy

Self-examination means progress. The Japanese should be as ready to make amendments where amendments are needed and put forth redoubled efforts where greater exertions are required. From this point of view, the Japanese residents in China must also do self-examination. These Japanese nationals have an important part to play in the execution of Japan's policy toward China. They are, so to speak, vanguards in the successful execution of Japanese policy. Each of them must make his contribution to the success of Japanese policy, and to do so they must all have sufficient discernment and worthy aspirations.

Needless to say, the responsibility for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia lies on the shoulders of us Japanese, but since this is a war for the emancipation of Asia, it is up to the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia to fight in close cooperation. Particularly important is it for the peoples of Japan and China, who, as two great nations constitute the nucleus of Asia, to join hands firmly and devote their entire resources for the cause of clearing Asia of vicious Anglo-American influence. It is not merely the means by which to win victory but the cardinal object of the War of Greater East Asia itself for these two countries to be bound by close ties of good neighborliness and devote themselves conjointly to the same moral cause. Japan has always shaped her course along these lines in the face of all difficulties in the way, ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It is in pursuit of this policy that the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance was concluded. In concluding this pact Japan was prompted by the desire to elevate China to the same footing as herself by ridding that country of all shackles, moral and material, imposed upon her by America and Britain through their imperialistic aggression. It is important for all Japanese residents in China to be similarly actuated and behave themselves correctly. If they by any chance fail to adapt themselves satisfactorily to the new situation arising out of the abolition of extraterritoriality and concessions, they will soon find themselves isolated in China, and antagonism will remain forever to prejudice Sino-Japanese relations.

Reappraisal Needed

It must be admitted that Japan was not always magnanimous enough to listen to the Chinese point of view in carrying out her China policy in the days before the enforcement of her new China policy. That is to say, Japan was at times apt to assume China's unquestioned acceptance of the policy which she framed according to her own conception of the needs of Greater East Asia. Accordingly, she sometimes pushed her policy without taking the trouble of reaching an understanding with China and was wont to condemn those Chinese who demurred to it as incorrigible. Notwithstanding the sincerity of efforts she made in tackling the East Asia problem, therefore, her policy tended to fail to evoke enthusiasm in the Chinese intellectuals, who were disposed to adopt an attitude of indifference toward it. Instead of frankly arguing points with Japan, they sometimes chose simply to keep aloof, evidently in the belief that it was polite to let the Japanese have their own way. This was hardly the right attitude for them to adopt. The East Asia problem is a big issue affecting the vital interests of both countries and, for its successful solution, there must be a frank and sincere exchange of views between them. No satisfactory solution is possible where Japan alone is zealous and China remains indifferent. Here is certainly the need for the amendment of the past course of conduct on both sides.

Unresponsive though the Chinese intellectuals may have been to Japan's call to cooperation, this was not, in my opinion, because they hold the Japanese in racial antipathy and enmity. It is an undeniable fact that they feel an unfeigned admiration for the Meiji Restoration and believe that, but for this Restoration in Japan, the whole of Asia would have been reduced to Anglo-American colonies already. They are also well aware that, but for Japan, China's independence would crumble before Anglo-American capitalistic offensive. I feel confident, therefore, that, in their heart of hearts, they desire cooperation with Japan. Before they can cooperate, however, they want Japan to lend a friendly ear to what they have to say and to the point of view they hold. China has her national worries and needs. She has her national dignity to protect too. If Japan shows herself willing to hear China's worries and requirements sympathetically, they will gladly unbosom themselves to Japan. If Chinese intellectuals were disposed to keep Japan at a distance, it was because they believed that Japan cared only to force her own point of view on China and that she was absolutely impervious to argument. Before getting China to accept the Japanese point of view, therefore, Japan must let the Chinese have their say. Even if their point of view be found entirely different from her own, Japan should not flatly dismiss it as impossible but should be prepared to argue the differences with them as thoroughly as possible until either they become convinced of the error of their viewpoint or Japan herself sees her mistake and concedes the point. At any rate, a theoretical ground acceptable to both must be found first and the policy to be pursued be based on this ground. If they become persuaded that the Japanese are open to convincement, they will discard their former attitude of working secretly for the miscarriage of Japan's plans while offering no open opposition to them. They will then frankly exchange views with Japan and endeavor to cooperate with her with a perfect understanding reached on all points at issue. In this way only can we look for the positive participation of Chinese intellectuals in the work of constructing Greater East Asia.

Anglo-U.S. Discrimination

America and Britain are all flattery to Chungking now, but the Chungking leaders cannot be blind to the glaring fact that their countrymen in America are groaning under harsh racial discrimination. They are also aware of the fact that Japan is now taking up the cudgels for all Asiatic peoples to deal a telling blow to the Anglo-American sense of racial superiority. If, therefore, Chinese intellectuals come to understand that Japan is sincerely desirous of cooperation on an equal footing and on a rational basis, they will gladly join hands with Japan.

Japan's sincerity of purpose must by all means be brought home to the minds of Chinese intellectuals who still hesitate to take Japan's equitable policy at its face value. Once the intellectuals are roused to active cooperation, the Chinese populace will follow suit and there will soon be generated the ardent desire among the Chinese people generally to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a successful issue.

Japan is now all sincerity both in her action and in her way of thinking, and she is absolutely above past circumstances and petty feelings. That there is now much talk in many Japanese quarters of the need of introspection on Japan's part is a clear evidence of this truth. Dr. Shumei Okawa, in the course of an article entitled "Let Japan and China Die Together," which was published in the issue of the Tairiku Shimpo for December 12 last year, said: "During the time from the latter part of the Meiji era to the First World War Japan was in the habit of doing things keenly disappointing to the Asiatic peoples. Since the Manchurian incident, however, she has been following the path of liquidating her past errors." Even a man of responsible position like Colonel Tsuji, a staff officer attached to the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Army, had this to say:—"In short, it is undeniable that many patriots are bestirring themselves, urged on by the strong conviction that unless all in Asia rise above their respective obsessions speedily, China, Japan and East Asia will have to go the way of ruin." He thus warned the peoples of both Japan and China that they are faced by the imperative need of self-examination.

(To Be Concluded)

AMERICAN LEND-LEASE

Shipments to Various Countries In Past Examined

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

It was in the autumn of 1940 after Roosevelt was elected president for the third time that the aid-to-Britain movement was begun in earnest. At the close of the year, Roosevelt at one of his fireside chats gave his assurances for an all-out aid to Britain in spite of the existence of the Neutrality Act and the Act prohibiting loans to the countries in default of debts of the last World War. The Lend Lease Act was introduced in Congress on January 10, 1941. On February 8 the Lower House passed it and on March 8 the Senate. On March 11 the President's signature was placed on the bill.

This Act empowers the President to lend-lease food supplies as well as armaments to various countries. It was to be valid until June, 1943 but it has been extended twice for one year. With the outbreak of the war and the continued adverse results, the American government considered it almost necessary to suspend the Act but later it was revived. It is already three and a half years since it was put into effect.

It has proven to be of considerable advantage to the Anti-Axis forces. The influential position of the United States among the Anti-Axis nations may be said to be largely due to this Act. It was also used as an inducement toward gaining favorable relations with other American nations. When this system was first put into effect, the United States had not yet entered the war. The President had persuaded the people by saying "Britain and the other Anti-Axis nations are fighting and shedding their blood in defense of freedom while the American people can safeguard democracy without shedding a drop of blood through the provisions of this bill. The inconveniences of daily life must be tolerated."

With the opening of hostilities, various changes were evident in the practical working of this Act. The sending of American troops to the various theaters of war, foodstuffs supplied and services rendered to these troops by England, Australia, New Zealand, and India, are increasing in the reverse form of the Lend-Lease. Lately, the shipments to Britain have begun to be on a cash basis. Although the amount is small, it is said that American-made goods are being sent to the Soviet Union with England taking charge of the payment. It was a matter of strong criticism in the American press that Lend-Lease goods were being re-exported to the Latin American countries by Britain. This seemed to show that the Act has out-lived its usefulness. The total amount exported as Lend-Lease material is as follows: To June, 1944-$24,225,000,000 of which 5.1 per cent was sent in 1941; 28.9 per cent in 1942; 48.9 per cent in 1943; and 17.7 per cent in the first half of 1944. The amount for the single year 1943 amounted to almost half of the entire exports of the first three and a half years. Armaments formed a large part of the supplies. The 1944-45 Lend-Lease estimates last June were $3,450,000,000. With $4,000,000,000 brought over from last year's account, the total becomes more than $7,000,000,000. But this cannot equal the total amount expended in 1943. With various changes in the war situation the Lend-Lease supplies to England have been gradually lessened. But as the President has made clear, the aid-Russia movement will be carried on vigorously. However, emphasis will be laid on food supplies rather than on munitions, it is said.

Since this Act was put into effect, more than 28 countries and eight refugee governments have benefited through its provisions. The allotments to various countries up to February of this year is as follows: Britain-42 per cent, Soviet Russia-27.6 per cent, Africa, Middle East and the Mediterranean region-14.4 per cent, Chungking, India, Australia, New Zealand—11.2 per cent, Central American countries-.8 per cent, others-3.5 per cent. In relation to American Trade figures, the Lend-Lease supplies occupied the following proportion. (in millions.)

Total export	$8,000	12,700
Lend-Lease	4,900	10,000

Table 1

	Amount (in $1,000)	Pct.
1941, March 11 (Act passed) to the year-end	1,244,000	100
Armaments (planes, bombs, tanks, ships, guns, etc.)	app. 228,000	[illegible]
1942 total	7,009,000	100
Armaments	app. 3,290,000	47
1943 total	11,733,000	100
Armaments	7,275,000	62
Above 3 year total ..	19,986,000	100
Armaments	10,790,000	54
Food supplies and agricultural products	2,090,000	10
Services	2,550,000	13
Shipping charges .	1,451,000	—
Ship and armament repairs	407,000	—
Training expense for airmen	87,000	—
Other services	605,000	—
(Goods and services received from anti-Axis nations till the end of 1943)	(2,094,852)	100
England	(1,526,170)	73
Australia	(362,365)	17
New Zealand	(91,866)	4
India	(114,451)	5
1944—Jan.-June total.	4,229,000	—
1941, Mar. 11 to June, 1944	24,225,000	—
1944, July to June, 1945 estimate	3,450,570	100
Food supplies	2,695,960	78

Table 2
To Soviet Russia
(1941, October to March 31, 1944)

Finished goods:	
Planes	8,000
Tanks	5,200
Trucks	190,000
Jeeps	38,000
Military motor-cars......	30,000
Army shoes	7,000,000 pairs
Portable telephone sets...	375,000
Telephone wires	350,000 miles
Raw materials, food products:	
Steel	1,450,000 tons
Other metals	420,000 tons
Gunpowder	200,000 tons
Food products	2,600,000 tons
Lard and vegetable oils.	640,000 tons
Butter	51,000 tons
Agricultural seeds	13,000 tons

Table 3
To England
(1941, March to December 31, 1943)

	(In millions)
Armaments:	
Guns	$ [illegible]
Ammunition	620
Planes	895
Tanks	811
Motor cars	[illegible]
Ships	152
Total	$2,745
Raw material and finished supplies:	
Machines	$ [illegible]
Metals	[illegible]
Oil products	464
Others	317
Total	$1,505
Agricultural products	$2,143
Food supplies	1,005
Grand total	[illegible]

British Aid to Soviet Russia

The British government announced the following aid-Soviet figures last May: (in £1,000)

Raw materials	[illegible]
Food supplies	7,000
Machines	20,000
Drug supplies, clothing	[illegible]

These figures represent the full amount delivered. Included in this are Lend-Lease supplies received from the U.S.